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THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1884 THE TIMES FOUNDED 1884 WHOLE NUMBER 16,755. RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1905. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GOVERNMENT MUST CONTROL ROADS

President Says Constitu-
tion Must be Amended
if It is Necessary.

DELIVERS ADDRESS TO UNION LEAGUE

Great Development of Indus-
trialism, He Declares, Demands
Increase in Supervision
Exercised by Govern-
ment Over Busi-
ness Enterprises.

(By Associated Press.)
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 30.—President Roosevelt was the guest of honor and the principal speaker to-night at the forty-second anniversary banquet of the Union League. The President came to this city over the Pennsylvania Railroad from Annapolis, where he attended the exercises this afternoon, incident to the graduation of the senior class of cadets. An immense throng greeted Mr. Roosevelt at the railroad station, and he received an ovation on his way to the Union League.

President Speaks.
When President Roosevelt arose to make his address he was greeted with continued applause. Then the entire assembly stood and sang the "Star Spangled Banner."

President Roosevelt, in his address, said: This club was founded to uphold the hands of Abraham Lincoln when he stood as the great champion of the struggle for union and liberty. We have a right, therefore, to appeal to this club for aid in every governmental or social effort made for the betterment of our country. The great President taught many lessons which we who come after him must never forget. Among the most important of these, was the lesson that for weal or for woe we are indissolubly bound together, live, whatever our social standing, whatever our wealth or our poverty, whatever our form of government, in the same life work we must assume. Lincoln was yet as far removed as possible from the selfishness of the individual. He was a public man, a public citizen, a public servant. He was a man who was not in a republic such as ours, permanent prosperity of any part of our country, but in the long run, the prosperity of all, and that on the other hand, any effort to raise the general level of happiness by the sacrifice of the rights of a portion of the people could not but be in the end disastrous to all.

Government Supervision.
The principles which Lincoln applied to the solutions of the problems of his day are those which we must apply if we expect successfully to solve the different problems of our own day—problems which are more complex and more difficult than any of his. Exactly as it is impossible to develop a high morality unless we have as a foundation those who are honest and who are just, so it is impossible to develop a high morality unless we have as a foundation those who are honest and who are just. If there is not this condition of individual character in the people, the character of the country, all efforts to supply its place by the wisest legislation and administration will be in vain and the honest administration of the laws will be much more difficult. (The other business world or the world of labor loses its head, then it has lost something which cannot be replaced by any government or individual. Our faith in the future of the republic is firm because we believe that on the whole, and in the long run, our people think clearly and act rightly.)

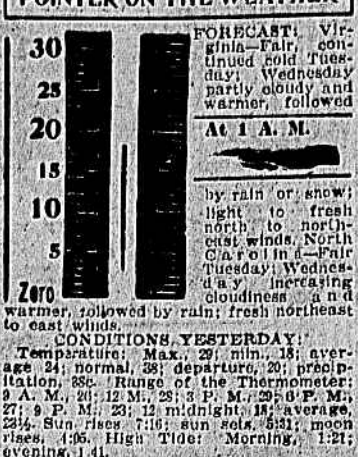
Unquestionably, however, the great development of industrialism means that there must be a more direct supervision exercised by the government over business enterprises. This supervision should not take the form of violent and ill-considered interference; and assuredly there is danger that such form of interference will be the business community confine themselves to trying to thwart the effort at regulation instead of guiding it right.

Amend Constitution.

Neither this people nor any other free people will permanently tolerate the use of the vast power conferred by vast wealth, and especially by wealth in its corporate form, without lodging somewhere in the government the power to check and control that power. In addition to being used in the interest of the individual or individuals possessing it, it is also used for and against the interests of the people as a whole.

Our peculiar form of government, a government in which the nation is supreme throughout the Union in certain respects, while each state has a hundred states in supreme in its part of the Union in certain other respects, renders the task of dealing with these conditions especially difficult. No finally satisfactory result can be expected from merely state action. The action must come through federal government.

POINTER ON THE WEATHER



COURT SAYS BEEF TRUST IS ILLEGAL

A Unanimous Opinion
Makes Injunction
Permanent.

CRIMINAL CHARGES MAY BE BROUGHT

Decision Is of Utmost Importance to the Entire Country.
Movement Against Other Trusts—Writ Granted in Northern Securities Case.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.—The unanimous decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the government against the Beef Trust, otherwise styled the United States vs. Swift and Company, which was handed down to-day, is a complete victory for the government. The decision is absolutely clear and unqualified on the three main points involved, and the action of Judge Grosscup of Chicago, granting an injunction against the packers, is approved, and the injunction made permanent.

Effect of Decision.

The decision is unequivocal. It prohibits the continuance of the combination for the purpose of cattle for beef purposes. It is plain to see that this is of immense benefit to the cattle raiser. The injunction forbids combinations of packers to maintain uniform prices of meat. The consumer is the one most directly affected by this feature of the decision.

What Opinion Says.

The opinion was handed down by Justice Holmes. Summarizing the bill, Justice Holmes said:

"It charges a combination of a domi-

(Continued on Eleventh Page.)

FEDERAL TROOPS ON TRAIL OF LADRONES

Martial Law Practically Estab- lished in Provinces of Ca- vite and Batangos.

(By Associated Press.)
MANILA, Jan. 30.—Jalisco Corpus has been suspended in the province of Cavite and Batangos.

Federal troops, consisting of detachments of picked sharpshooters, work in conjunction with the native constabulary. Federal troops garrison the towns and martial law has practically been established.

The present situation in the two provinces is partially due to Ladroneism and to disaffection fostered by the opponents of the internal revenue law.

WARSAW STREETS RED WITH BLOOD

Mobs Attack Troops and
State of Siege Has
Been Declared.

PEOPLE STARVING; SITUATION GRAVE

Attempt to Assassinate Prince
Troubetzkoy in Paris—Bomb
Thrown at Russian Meet-
ing—Danger of Compli-
cations With Great
Britain.

By F. A. McKenzie.
(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)
WARSAW, Jan. 30.—Lodz, in the govern-
ment of Piotrkoff and Warsaw, have
been declared in a state of siege. Col-
lisions between the troops and soldiers
are constantly occurring. The revolution-
ists attack the troops with knives and
revolvers. Most of those arrested carry
revolvers of a uniform pattern, confirm-
ing the report that the revolutionary party
has recently smuggled in thousands
of weapons. Last night a mob of hooli-
gans began pillaging the shops. Men and
women joined in burning the government
saloons. The troops are suffering severely
from sniping by unseen sharpshooters.

At Praga to-day a mob attacked the
troops. The cavalry repulsed them, killing
many. Hundreds were wounded. This
morning the mob resumed fighting and
the revolutionists fired on the troops from
residential areas. Attempts to induce the
residents to join the mob have been be-
coming noticeable. Food is now almost
unobtainable, even the rich suffering. At
the present time a pound loaf of bread
costs thirty cents.

(By Associated Press.)
WARSAW, Jan. 30.—By order of the
Governor-General, the cities of Warsaw,
Lodz and Piotrkoff have been placed un-
der the operation of the law for the strict
maintenance of public order.

TROOPS FIRE ON MOB; MANY SLAIN

"God Help Warsaw," Writes
Correspondent—Situation
Very Grave.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.—The correspondent
at Warsaw of the Daily Mail, telegraphs
as follows:
"The street railway services have been
repaired and resumed with soldiers riding
before and behind most of the cars. Few
cars are running. Street fighting con-
tinues, but the mob is growing in dan-
gerous fashion. There have been fre-
quent collisions between the people and
the soldiers. Revolutionists attacked the
troops with revolvers and knives. Two
principal disturbances to-day occurred in
Nowoludna Street, a leading business
thoroughfare.

At 11 o'clock Sunday night a regiment
of infantry marched to this thoroughfare
from Smolna Street, where somebody fired
at the troops. The troops were ordered
to form a square and fire from four sides.

"There have been many and cases of
wholly innocent people shot accidentally
as they turned street corners. There are
cases of hundreds of people being killed
in fighting in the suburbs, but I have per-
sonally investigated every such report
and learn that there has been a compar-
atively small death toll.

"Fighting was renewed this morning,
people firing from their houses on the
troops in Nowoludna Street.

Situation Very Grave.

"In the Wola District, which is re-

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

SENATORS GET MONEY; CORPORATIONS ESCAPE

Organized Scheme to Blackmail Declared to Exist in Cali- fornia Legislature.

(By Associated Press.)
SACRAMENTO, CAL., Jan. 30.—Charges
of bribery were made in the State Sen-
ate to-day when William H. Corbin, sec-
retary of the Continental Building and
Loan Association, was called before the
committee to purge himself of con-
tempt. Corbin filed an affidavit in which
he charged that four members of the
committee on Retrenchment were en-
gaged in an organized scheme to black-
mail corporations. It is charged that cer-
tain senators promised that such corpo-
rations as would pay an acceptable sum
of money would not be examined at all
by the committee, or might prepare their
own reports. It is alleged in the affi-
davit that large sums of money were sent
to Sacramento from San Francisco, and
that part of it was divided among the
senators.

Lecture to Nurses.

Miss Helen G. Stockwell will lecture to-
night to the nurses and graduates at the
Memorial Hospital to-night at 8:15 o'clock
on "The Nurses' Work Among the Poor."
All graduates and pupil nurses are invited
to be present.

Had No Quorum.

Neither the Water nor Printing Com-
mittees of the Council met last night be-
cause of the lack of quorum.

RUSSIANS FAIL TO TURN FLANK

Over 10,000 Slain, and
Oyama Still Holds
Position.

FIGHTING FURIOUS ALONG ENTIRE LINE

Japanese Losses at Chenchieh-pao
and Heikali Five Thousand.
Russians Lose Four Thou-
sand at Santanpu.
General Mitchenko Injured.

(By Associated Press.)
TOKIO, Jan. 30.—3 P. M.—The casu-
alties during the fighting at Chen-
chieh-pao and Heikali are estimated at
5,000 on the side of the Japanese,
and 10,000 on the Russian side.

(By Associated Press.)
ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—3 P. M.—
General Kurapatkin's attempt to break
through the Japanese left wing and out-
flank Field Marshal Oyama's position on
the Shakhoe River seems to have failed
entirely. Few details, however, are avail-
able beyond the information contained
in the official dispatches. Field Marshal
Oyama, as at the battle of the Shakhoe
River, appears to have answered the Rus-
sian advance with a counter offensive
movement, but no great disposition was
shown to carry the warfare into the ter-
ritory held by the Russians.

At the war office there is an inclination
to lay the chief blame for the failure of
the movement to a sudden change of the
weather to intense cold—20 degrees below
zero—with a high wind, which drifted the
snow and rendered it hazardous to ac-
cure the troops to moving in the open
plain, and also impeded the transporta-
tion of guns, supplies and the wounded.
The operation entrusted to the second
army, under General Goppensky, was
the capture of Sandepas, which in Rus-
sian hands, would serve as a pivot for a
flanking movement against Field Mar-
shal Oyama, but Sandepas proved too
hard a nut to crack, and the Japanese,
taking advantage of the check of the
Russians, hurried up their reinforcements
and assumed the offensive on the Hun
River, as well as along the railroad, and
the great mandarin road. The Russians,
however, appear to have been completely
successful on the defensive, repelling all
the Japanese attacks.

OVER 4,000 KILLED.

Russian Division Makes Attack
on Santanpu, But Is
Driven Back.

(By Associated Press.)
GENERAL OKUKA'S HEADQUARTERS,
Jan. 30.—(Nobu.)—Via Fusan. (Delayed in
transmission.)—Yesterday afternoon the
Japanese began a new offensive, and
with artillery and musketry along the
whole line. The firing was kept up until
midnight, and was resumed at dawn to-
day, continuing until noon. The Russian
reply was feeble.

A movement of the Japanese left wing
with artillery and musketry, and cutting
off the Russians in the neighborhood of
Pokowal is progressing slowly, as the
resistance is stubborn.

Should the Russian force be cut off,
it will result in leaving General Kurapat-
kin's right flank exposed to the Hun
River. Two divisions of Japanese troops at-
tacked Pokowal and drove four divi-
sions of the Russians across the Hun
River. Six hundred Russians were cap-
tured.

The Russians are making a stand across
the river.

One Russian division made several at-
tacks on Santanpu to the east, but were
driven back with a loss of over four
thousand.

The Japanese bombarded the entire Rus-
sian line. The Russians replied feebly,
showing little activity.

TERRIFIC FIGHTING.

Russians Beat Off Counter-At-
tack by Japanese, But
Lose Heavily.

(By Associated Press.)
RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS, HUAN
MOUNTAIN, Jan. 30.—(Delayed in trans-
mission.)—The object of General Kurapat-
kin's latest offensive movement was to
capture the important position at San-
tanpu, on the left bank of the Hun River,
and enable the Japanese to undertake a
general advance. At Sandepas the Japanese oc-
cupied a strongly fortified position com-
manding the triangle formed by the con-
fluence of the Hun and Shakhoe Rivers.
The Japanese had erected there a fort
of a permanent type, with triple earth-
works and trenches extending in a south-
westerly direction. Several villages to
the northeast were also fortified strongly.
The positions were held by twelve bat-
talions of Japanese, partly drawn from
General Nogai's army and partly reserves.
The Russians carried the first line of
entrenchments, but were unable to main-
tain their position in the face of fierce cannon-
ading. The fighting was transferred west-
ward. The Japanese counter-attacked
with a brigade of infantry, endeavoring

(Continued on Second Page.)

JUDGE A. M. KEILEY RUN DOWN AND KILLED



JUDGE A. M. KEILEY,
Who Was Run Over and Killed on the Place De La Concordia, in Paris, Several
Days Ago. His Body Has Been Identified by His Daughter.

Authorities Inform Con-
sul-General That Re-
mains Are Identified.

NEWS RECEIVED WITH MUCH SORROW

Was at One Time Mayor and
City Attorney of Richmond.

Was for a Time Chief Jus-
tice of International
Court—Brilliant
Career.

Native of Petersburg.

(By Associated Press.)
PARIS, Jan. 30.—Consul-General Gendry
has been informed by the authorities that
a stranger recently run over and killed
on the Place De La Concordia has been
identified as former Chief Justice Keiley,
of the International Court of Appeals of
Cairo, Egypt, who recently had been liv-
ing in London.

Identified by Daughter.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)
PARIS, Jan. 30.—The body of Anthony
M. Keiley, of the International Court at
Cairo, Egypt, was identified in the morgue
to-day.

Anthony M. Keiley, who was seventy years
old, was visiting Paris, and on Friday
was driving on the Place de la Concordia,
when he was run over and killed. His
carriage came in collision with another
car, and the driver, severely injured, was
taken to the Beaujon Charity Hospital,
where he died.

His body was taken to the morgue and
exposed to the gaze of the morbidly
curious. In some way his daughter, the
wife of Captain Hall, was informed that
her father had been injured. She and
her husband hastened from the Island of
Jersey and claimed the body.

The news of Judge Keiley's death was
received with interest in this city and
with sorrow among his many friends and
acquaintances among the older residents
of Richmond. Thousands who are too
young to have known him, know of him
and later as chief justice of the Interna-
tional Court of Appeals in Egypt, Judge
Keiley had been greatly honored by his
fellow-citizens and his countrymen. A
profound lawyer, a man of the most lib-
eral culture, of captivating manners, a
great personal magnetism, a brilliant af-

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

FISHBURNE IN HIS OWN DEFENSE

On the Stand Nearly All
Day and He Made a
Good Witness.

SPECIAL TRAIN SENT AFTER WITNESSES

They Arrive, But the Defense
Decides to Rest Its Case With-
out Putting Them on.
Evidence in Rebuttal
Will be Taken
To-day.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
ROANOKE, VA., Jan. 30.—Charles R.
Fishburne, indicted for the murder of
Dr. Frederick Lefew, told his story of the
crime to-day. He was on the stand
nearly all day, and made a good wit-
ness.

The defense sent a special train to Pos-
talski this morning with Deputy Sergeant
Moss, with a summons for five witnesses.
It was reported that the witnesses were
to be used to endeavor to break down the
testimony of Mrs. Moyler, who is regard-
ed as the most important witness for the
Commonwealth. After waiting nearly an
hour, the witnesses having arrived, counsel
for the defense announced that they
would close.

It was decided by the court not to put
on Harvey, the man who claimed to have
been an eye-witness to the tragedy, and
Dr. R. B. Downey, who performed the
autopsy, and testified for the Common-
wealth, was called by the defense. He
was interrogated in regard to the position
of the auricle of the heart.

Dr. J. Allen Black was called to the
stand, and after stating that he had per-
formed autopsies on many soldiers dur-
ing the Spanish-American war, gave it
as his opinion that a knife with a blade
two and a half inches long could have
made the wound which killed Lefew.

Fishburne on Stand.

Charles R. Fishburne was the next
witness. He told his story in a cool and
collected manner. After telling about
the condition of his health, the Sunday
afternoon walk with his wife, and the
boys yelling after him, his testimony was
as follows:

"I went up Henry Street, and when I
got home I found the body of the boy
sitting on the sidewalk and I asked
him to tell me who the boy was. He told
me to throw the rock down, and he said
'Victor Hoffman,' and I said: 'Where does
he live?' and he started to show me, but
there was a house intervening, and he
could not get in. I was near Dr. Lefew's
gate, and then I thought I would go in
and tell Dr. Lefew how it happened, and
that I did not know that it was his boy,
and I went in and I think I rang the
bell, and a colored man came to the
door and I told him I wanted to see Dr.
Lefew."

At Dr. Lefew's House.

"Dr. Lefew came to the door and I
said: 'Good morning, and to speak to
me.' He said: 'Who is that?' and I
told him it was, and we shook hands,
and he asked me to come in, but I thank-
ed him and told him that I just wanted to
speak to him a minute, and I explained
to him what his boy had done, and how
he had acted. I told Dr. Lefew that I
intended to bother him, but that every time
Mrs. Fishburne and I had been out on
the street, and that while ago we had
met several boys, who were very insult-
ing, and one of them had been very angry
at me, and I slapped him, and a little
while afterwards found out that my step-
son, Dr. Lefew said: 'Where is the boy
now?' and I told him that he was on the
corner near Fairfax's stable when I last
saw him. He asked me if I knew whose
boy he had acted, and I told him I did not
know. I told him I did not know the boy
until after it was over. There was a pause
and he put his hand in his pocket and
looked down for a moment, as if he was
thinking, and I started toward the edge
of the porch, and said: 'I thought I
would just step in and say good-bye to
you, and as I started to walk away, a little
behind me, and to the left, and said:
'Look here, I have a good notion
to knock your head off, and with that he
knocked me on the back of the head and
knocked me down, and as I started to
get up he struck me on the back of the
head and knocked me down again, and I
got up facing him and he knocked me
against the post or the gate, I don't know
which. I told him I didn't come there to
get into trouble."

The Fatal Stab.

"He had me by the coat and by the
arm, and I told him there was no cause
for this, and he put his right hand in his
right pocket and said: 'I pity you, you
are a poor fellow,' and I pulled out my knife
and he said: 'I told Dr. Lefew that I
put my hand back on the gate post, and
I started on down the street, and I heard
him make a sound something like 'B' and
started towards the house."

"I had then started down the street,
and I heard a commotion, and turned and
went back and saw Dr. Lefew run out
on the porch, followed by Mrs. Lefew.
Dr. Lefew said: 'Charles Fishburne has
cut me, and he said: 'Fry, you are
crazy,' and he said: 'I heard a commo-
tion, and I turned and went back and
saw Dr. Lefew run out on the porch, fol-
lowed by Mrs. Lefew. Dr. Lefew said:
'Get a doctor quick,' Mr. Jennings said:
'This is the trouble,' and I told him that
Dr. Lefew had assaulted me, and I had
cut him."

He didn't seem to know what I said

ALLEGED BLUEBEARD NOW UNDER ARREST

Proposed Marriage to Woman Who Sent Word to Police. Denies Charges.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Johnnie Hoch,
charged with the murder of a wife in
Chicago, and who, it is alleged, married
twenty women, was arrested in a board-
ing house in West Forty-seventh Street
to-night by Central Office detectives. He
admitted his identity, although when first
arrested he gave the name of Henry
Bartels. He later gave his name as John
Joseph Adolph Hoch, said he is forty-
five years old, a machinist, living at No.
610 Union Avenue, Chicago. He was ar-
rested on a charge of bigamy and wife
abandonment. Hoch denied murdering
Marrie Fisher on January 12th. He said
that after she died he came to New
York at once, and has been here ever
since. He stated that he had not been
married twenty times. He said that his
first wife is still alive, and that
Mrs. Catherine Kimmerle, the landlady
of the place where Hoch was arrested,
said he engaged her on Saturday, and
had not been in the house twenty min-
utes when he asked to be allowed to
peel some potatoes for her. To-day he
proposed marriage and she then told the
police.

(Continued on Second Page.)

M'INTYRE IN TOLLS; WANTED IN NORFOLK

Ingenious Swindler Arrested Upon Arrival of Steamer in New York.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Philip McIntyre,
who was arrested last Saturday upon the
arrival of a steamer from Vera Cruz on
a charge of passing a worthless draft
for \$300 in a bank in the city of Mexico,
according to the police, is wanted in more
than a score of cities in various parts
of the United States on charges of swin-
dler. When McIntyre was arrested in
Police Court to-day, he was turned over
to the Federal authorities.

Detectives who appeared in the case
said they had been searching for McIntyre
for months. They said that his home
is in Nashville, Tenn., but that he is
wanted in Norfolk, Va., and many other
cities on charges of passing fraudulent
checks.

According to the detectives, McIntyre's
method was to represent himself as the
attorney for a Tennessee coal company
and also a former prosecuting attorney of
Paso, Tex. He carried letters of in-
troduction written on paper of the Su-
preme Court of Tennessee and purport-
ing to be signed by various Supreme Court
justices of that State. He is a fluent
talker and easily became acquainted with
lawyers whom he appointed agents for
the coal company. He would then ask
the newly appointed agents to introduce
him at one of the local banks. It is
alleged that more than a score of fraudu-
lent checks were passed in this way.

67 WANT HELP TO-DAY.

The 67 advertisements for help pub-
lished in today's Times-Dispatch on
page 14 are as follows:

- 4 Trades, 20 Domesticos,
- 4 Salesmen, 24 Agents,
- 6 Miscellaneous.

This not only interests those out of
work, but those desiring to improve
their positions as well.